

THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1841.

"A Republican" is informed that we concur generally in his views; but we assure him that to publish his article would be giving aid and comfort to the common adversary. Can he desire that?

For a variety of Communications, Statistics, and News, see First Page.
For a description of the White Mountains, New-Hampshire, see Last Page.

THE NEUTRAL PRESS OF NEW-YORK.—We have some good friends, whose opinions we highly respect, who urge us to cease our exposures of the malignant unfairness of that portion of the Loco-Foco press of this city which assumes the garb of neutrality in order to stab the Whig Cause and Party with more deadly effect. We should be happy indeed to comply with their wishes if it comported with our duty to do so; it would favor our personal ease and comfort, and doubtless promote our pecuniary interest. But would it be right? Ought we to permit these wolves in sheep's clothing to range undisturbed? After the present Political crisis has passed, we hope to have less occasion to speak of them; but at such a conjuncture as this, when anarchy of opinion and action prevails, and impressions are easily made which will with difficulty be effaced, we cannot permit manifest and most pernicious misrepresentations of the Country's Cause and its defenders to pass unrebuked. Can any Whig, on due consideration, ask us to permit them to pass unrebuked?

The professedly neutral journals of our city are the Journal of Commerce, Herald and Sun—each of them animated by the deadliest hostility to every distinctive principle and measure of the Whig party. No opportunity is omitted by either to aim a deadly blow at any plan of creating a National Circulating Medium, the Protection of American Industry or the Land Distribution. But aside from direct hostility—smooth-tongued but deadly—every little incident and circumstance is made to tell against us if possible. No ingenuity is spared—no scruple restrains them. Take the following extract from the leading article in yesterday's Journal of Commerce for example:

"THE FISCAL CORPORATION.—Some men assert very boldly that the present Congress was elected for the express purpose of creating a National Bank, with branches in the various States; and yet such is known to be the public feeling on the subject, that the very name Bank is so odious to be used, and so is the word Branches. A Corporation, to pass in Congress and to hope for favor with the people, must be called by some new name, and so must its modes of operation have new names."

Now is there any fairness, any honesty in this paragraph? Consider that a Whig Congress, sustained with great unanimity by the Whig Party and Press, has just passed a bill to create a Fiscal Bank of the United States—Bank, mind, neither more nor less. That bill was vetoed; we could not help that. We now bring forward a bill to create a Corporation to deal wholly in Exchanges—to equalize them, so far as possible, and to give the Country what it sorely needs—a practical Currency of uniform value from the St. Croix to Arkansas. Give us these two things—a Currency of which a man may take as much as he possesses in his pocket and pay it out in any part of the Country without running to the brokers every hundred miles, or remit from Arkansas to the seaboard without loss, and Exchanges as equal as they were in 1832, and we have all we want. These advantages, in our judgment, the Whig party is pledged to restore to the Country, so far as it has power. To secure them, Congress without hesitation charters a National Bank. 'Stop,' says the President, 'I am pledged against a Bank; I cannot assent to the power of Discount.' Well, Congress sets to work again, and proposes a Corporation divested of that power—a partial Bank, which it is hoped will obviate objections, and yet answer all essential purposes. "Alas!" says the Journal, "a Bank is so odious, so unpopular that you dare not call it a Bank, but christen it a Corporation!" Now we like the latter name as little as the Journal can, and we prefer the name of 'Bank,' 'Agency,' 'Exchange,' or any thing else; but we ask every candid reader if the imputation of the Journal is not contradicted by the emphatic action of Congress?

The Journal proceeds through half a column in the same spirit of unfairness and hostility. It plumply asserts that "the Veto has not left the relative position of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Clay before the people, such as the latter and his friends could wish." However much of honest purpose to serve the country there may be in the bill which "has just passed the House, it is well understood to be no small part of the design to 'head off' the President, and, 'if possible, to turn the balance of power' more in favor of his friend from Kentucky."

What must be the moral sense and patriotism of the author of these assertions? Consider that Mr. Clay has had nothing to do with getting up the new bill, has not advised but discouraged it, declined to have it referred to his Committee, and is reluctant even to vote for it. He greatly preferred that no second bill should be presented at this Session, but that Congress should go home, think over the matter, and take the sense of the country. And assuredly, if Mr. Clay looks to the next Presidency, he could not stand better than now. He has lost no friends of the Veto, while by it a million hearts have been gratified to his as with hooks of steel. He is infinitely stronger since the Veto than ever before, and has nothing to gain personally by the assent of the President to this bill. Yet HENRY CLAY and his friends are held up by the Journal of Commerce as plotting the destruction of Mr. Tyler, and the 'Corporation' bill is devised as their instrument!—And this is the light in which all the acts of the Whig party are held up to the public by the neutral press of New-York—Journal, Herald, Sun—they are of one spirit in this respect—and we are asked to leave them to work undisturbed! Ought we to comply?

THE GUILLOTINE IS MOTION!—The following City Watchmen were yesterday discharged from the Second District Watch, by order of our worshipful Mayor and Council. We affix the terms during which they have faithfully served the City respectively, viz:

Name.	Has served.	Name.	Has served.
Mr. Glicker	4 years.	Mr. Campbell	16 years.
Flacker	10	Hubbard	20
Davis	8	Jones	10
Ashley	5	Bridgman	4
Blovert	upwards 13	Dubois	4
Roberts	4	Weaver	10
Hunt	9	Foster	6
Hall	4	Lewis	10
Ruger	4	Bryant	8
Smith	4	Manso	5
Gildersberg	—	Harvey	12
Cornell	—12	Cuddey	5

Well, we can stand this. All we ask is if any body's houses must be robbed in consequence of this dismissal of old and faithful Watchmen, we trust they will be those of the Whigs who neglected to vote last Spring, when 400 of them could have carried the City. That's all.

The Investigating Committee, having fully discharged its duties, left this City yesterday for Washington.

That veteran of the press, Benjamin Russell, Esq. of Boston, was among the visitors at Portsmouth to witness the launch of the Congress. Fifty-nine years ago he visited Portsmouth on a like occasion, and witnessed the launch of the America, 74.

FIRE.—At about 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the Zinc and Copper Warehouse of Mr. John Naylor, No. 16 Courtland-street, and, notwithstanding the seasonable arrival and active exertions of the firemen, the whole interior, with its contents, was speedily reduced to ashes, from the first floor to the roof, which fell in soon after it was reached by the flames.

THE SYRACUSE EXPLOSION.—The Western State Journal of Wednesday is principally occupied with a detailed account of the awful explosion and loss of life in the village of Syracuse, on the Friday night previous, together with the Report of the Coroner's Jury, Funeral Obsequies, Proceedings of Public Meetings, Incidents, &c. Great blame is justly attached to the owners of the building in which the powder was stored, and to others, who, knowing that the powder was there stored, neglected to give the necessary alarm. It was proved before the jury that Mr. Ingall, the carman who had conveyed the powder there, was early at the fire—called on Mr. Appleton, whose house was directly opposite, and told him to get out of the way as there was powder in the building, but added, "Don't tell any one!" He had pledged himself to keep its whereabouts a secret, and under this pledge he placed himself at a safe distance, and calmly looked on for the coming slaughter! It is surprising that Messrs. Malcom & Hudson, heretofore considered careful business-men, should have permitted from 26 to 28 kegs of powder to be placed in a carpenter's shop, filled with shavings and other dry materials; and it is still more surprising that, after the building was known by Mr. Howard to be on fire, he should leave the place of danger, as was proved before the jury, by simply crying powder in a voice so moderate as not to be heard three rods.

From the Journal we copy the annexed account of the melancholy scene immediately after the explosion; and a brief notice of the funeral:

The instant the explosion took place, the air was filled with missiles and fragments of the building, staves and lumber, which lit up the heavens with brightness; but in a moment it was a total darkness. The explosion had extinguished every particle of fire. The scene that was then presented was horrible beyond description. Amidst the darkness, the groans of the dying and wounded, the stumbling over the mutilated bodies, the weeping of friends and relatives, the heart of man completely overpowered. We have never imagined any thing of the tragic and horrible to be compared to it. The greatest confusion followed. Some 2000 or 3000 inhabitants were soon drawn together, all looking after friends. Very soon lamps were brought, the wounded were carried off, groaning continually; the dead were examined, and perhaps a dear son, the pride and ornament of the family circle, was discovered, mangled and disfigured so that he could only be recognised by his hair, the contents of his pockets, or his clothing. Then a father would be taken up, whose distracted widow would be waiting in the vicinity to know the worst. And so it continued for hours, until the canal had been drained and a number of bodies taken from thence. Clumps of persons with lights, could be seen in all directions carrying either the dead or the wounded to their homes. The scenes of this night will long be remembered by the people of Syracuse. Sadness pervaded every building, and melancholy regrets every heart.

On Saturday the village was shrouded in mourning. The stores were all closed. Business was out of the question. Hundreds of people from the county towns came hurrying in, on learning the awful intelligence, to see the spot so fruitful with distress, and to know the minutiae of the sad affair.

Sunday was a busy day in entrementing the dead. The cars from the East brought some five Fine Engine Companies, dressed in uniform, from Utica. A Western train brought a number of Auburn people, and the people from the country came in again—all to mingle their tears and sympathies with those of this afflicted community. The Utica Firemen deserve, as we are requested to tender, the sincere thanks of our citizens for their prompt and kind feelings for their brethren in danger, a number of whom, in performing their duty, have fallen martyrs. Our best wishes are due to them, and we trust that we shall never have occasion to return the sad compliment.

Early in the day the funeral processions commenced from different directions and from the several Churches, and there was one continual succession of corpses passing to the lonely sepulchre. The two Churches were laid side by side in one common grave. The grave-yard appears full of fresh mounds. Over twenty are fresh, and will remain so in the remembrance of thousands for a long time to come.

It seems that the *Waterlot Bank*, Albany County, has suffered seriously if not disastrously by the recent failure of P. Comstock & Co., the great forwarders on the Northern Canal and Lake Champlain. An investigation shows that the Cashier has been making loans to this firm privately and without authority, by which the Bank is involved heavily, and its circulation is likely to become a charge on the Safety Fund. The failure of Comstock & Co. has caused the stoppage of the unchartered concern known as the 'Union Bank of Montreal,' whose notes are not now redeemed in our City at any price, though the agents assure the public that they shall be within a very few days.

The Money Reporter of the Herald has basely, shamefully garbled a paragraph we wrote last June concerning this Bank, with the simple intent of doing us injury. What we said on that occasion was called forth by attacks on the Union Bank in the Journal of Commerce and Sun—attacks which we knew, in one case, at least, to be dictated by the personal interests of the rival free banker on the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. We had had some acquaintance with the agents of the Union Bank in this City, and we believed them honest and solvent. Thus believing, we did say that if the anti-monopoly, free-banking advocates of the Journal and Sun knew any facts calculated to discredit this Bank they ought to state them; for the information of the public, and not assail the concern vaguely and blindly. This we say again: is it not right? But this is meanly suppressed by the Herald, and our article made to read very different from what it was, though apparently quoted entire!

We did not recommend any one to take its bills—we did not say it was safe, though we believed it to be so. But having been deceived or mistaken once, we shall be more careful a second time. And we now say, once for all, as we have repeatedly said before, to the Working Men of this City, Touch not a dollar of money which is dated at some far-off place—no matter whether Canada, Ulster or elsewhere—but really issued from this City, bought in below par and reissued by its authors. The bankers may or may not be honest, but the system is incurably vicious and injurious to the public. The men who issue Bank Notes ought to receive them at par at their own counters; if they do not, who shall? Let us all resolve to take no notes that are not fully redeemed in specie at their place of issue, and we shall have done what is in our power as individuals to restore soundness to the Currency. This is what the People of Michigan and Ohio are doing with capital effect.

Professor Samuel H. Dickson, M. D. of Charleston, S. C., has been appointed the Orator, and Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, the Poet, for next Commencement of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College.

The Merchants' Bank of this City has been selected as the depository of the Public Moneys, vice the Sub-Treasury, deceased.—Cannot Garry Gilbert let off a few 'Tyler too' sky-rockets in honor of the occasion?

Mr. William Ritter, aged 29, a respectable citizen of Bloomsbury, Pa., was killed on the 12th inst. by accidentally falling on his open knife, which entered his right breast, severing the main vein from the head to the heart.

Mr. William Rice, a highly respected citizen of Monmouth, Me., was drowned on the 17th inst., in a pond near his residence.

Mr. Patrick McFee, Livery-stable keeper, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was killed near that city, on Friday last, by being thrown from his carriage.

FROM ONE EXTREME TO THE OTHER.—A man named Forsyth, detected a short time since with another in the act of robbing the house of Judge Bouvier, and committed by the Mayor in default of giving bail in the sum of \$1000, was yesterday brought before Judge Doran, on a habeas corpus, for the purpose of having the amount of bail reduced. After a hearing he was ordered to find bail in the sum of \$3000, and, as a matter of course, not being able to give bail in the sum first required, he was remanded to prison. Forsyth has no friends.

[Phil. Ledger.]

THE ANCIENT FLIN.—The New-Haven Herald states that the ancient flint near the corner of Elm and Temple streets in that city, was cut down on Tuesday last, in consequence of its having become so decayed near the roots that public safety required its removal. It was planted in 1636 before the new Parsonage of the First Congregational Church. Under its ample shade Jonathan Edwards, Whitefield and others of the great departed, preached more than a century ago. Its circumference was upwards of twenty feet.

SHERIFF TAKEN.—Charles F. Allen, Sheriff of Morgan County, Ohio, has been arrested at Fort Madison, Iowa Territory, charged with embezzling the public funds. He was a boisterous Loco-Foco orator, and of course denounces his arrest as anti-democratic, and an infringement upon his 'natural rights.'

A VILLAGE DESTROYED.—About 200 of the thatched and wooden huts of the village of Costa, on the South side of the Tagus, Portugal, were recently destroyed by fire.

Caleb Hubbard, Esq. of Sunderland, Mass., now in his 82th year, assisted his men in the harvest field this season, and accomplished as much as any one of them. He says he has assisted in gathering eighty annual harvests! He was actively engaged in the revolutionary struggle.

The steam saw mill, dwelling house and out buildings, formerly belonging to George Rapp, at Harmony, Beaver Co. Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. Loss \$1,500.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

POLICE OFFICE.—Stealing a Clock.—A girl named Elizabeth Burn here was yesterday arrested for stealing a French Metal Clock worth \$10, from Maria Mulder, 9 Broadway, on the 22d inst. She was employed in the house as a servant, and suddenly absconded, taking off all her own dresses, and the clock that hung with them, disappearing at the same time. She was committed to answer.

Thief at a Trap House.—Officer John Davis on Wednesday night arrested Benjamin Waterman, white man, the keeper of a trap and assignation house in Chapel st., and one of his confederates, a stout stalwart negro fellow, named Peter Farman, charged with having robbed John Wilson of \$12 in said house on Tuesday night, while in bed there. Wilson was a colored man and a white girl, and when in bed he was a secret dealer of the rooming office. A large black fellow thrust his head in, took the pocket-book and money from his pants' pocket, and then withdrew, closing the door after him. Waterman and Farman were each ordered to find bail in \$500, or were committed to prison.

Discharge of M. A. Anderson.—Martha Anderson, of 63 Cherry-street, who had been arrested on complaint of having stolen \$100 from William Fisher, late a Quarter-master of the Ohio 7th regt., was yesterday examined with her witnesses, and discharged as innocent.

Robbing an Employer and Charge of Concealment.—About four weeks since, a colored girl named Emma Kirk stole a pair of sheets, \$3 in money, a lace veil, &c. worth \$125, from Miss Emily Shepherd, of No. 76 Chapel-street, in whose employ she had been. On Wednesday night, after Officer John Davis proceeded to the house of said Williams, colored woman, of 21 Anthony-street, to arrest Emma, whom Sarah Williams concealed under a bed, and then declared she was not in the house. As the officer was searching another room, Emma ran out from under the bed, ran up to the scullery, went out on the roof, and thence to the roof of an adjoining house, where she concealed herself behind the chimney, but was followed by the officer and arrested. He also arrested Sarah Williams for concealing the thief, and lodged them both in the watch-house. Yesterday they were both examined before Justice Stevens, and committed to prison to answer.

Stealing from a Clothing Store.—A black thief named Richard P. Williams yesterday marched into the clothing store of Mrs. Mary Hare, No. 62 Barclay-street, and picked up two top coats, one from the counter, bounded out into the street, with them like a deer, and ran off at the top of his speed. He was pursued, however, and hotly caught by young Hare, the widow's son, who finally caught and conducted him to the Police-office, and thence sent him to prison.

Stealing on Cambridge.—A well known thief named John Williams, colored woman, of 21 Anthony-street, to arrest Emma, whom Sarah Williams concealed under a bed, and then declared she was not in the house. As the officer was searching another room, Emma ran out from under the bed, ran up to the scullery, went out on the roof, and thence to the roof of an adjoining house, where she concealed herself behind the chimney, but was followed by the officer and arrested. He also arrested Sarah Williams for concealing the thief, and lodged them both in the watch-house. Yesterday they were both examined before Justice Stevens, and committed to prison to answer.

Thief of a Watch and Assault.—A Maltese named James Brown was lodged in the watch-house on Wednesday night for a violent assault and battery on a sailor named James Thompson. Yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock, he was taken out of the watch-house and lodged in the Division-street. The watch was recovered, and the thief sent to prison.

Gambling.—A black fellow named George Smith was yesterday arrested for setting up a gaming table, and smoking a pipe, at the house of George Schellendorf, No. 24 Reed-street.

Shooting.—A girl named Bridget McAnally went yesterday into the store of Mr. Ezra Young, No. 444 Pearl-street, and stole and carried off a piece containing 25 yards of shooting muslin; but being seen and arrested by officer Sloan, she was taken to the Police Office and sent to prison.

A Juvenile Shoplifter.—A little rascal named Eph Aime, only 11 years old, went to the store of Abraham S. Scribner, No. 334 Grand-street, yesterday, and stole a pair of shoes and a top coat, worth \$10, when he was detected, arrested, taken to the Police Office and sent to prison. He is connected with a coterie of other boys, famed for their pilfering propensities, and whose career, unless speedily checked, will end in the State Prison.

Stolen Silk.—A man was brought into the Police Office yesterday with some brown silk for a dress, evidently belonging to and stolen from some dyer. He tried to escape, but was committed. An owner is wanted for the silk.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the house of Ezekiel Gray, No. 414 Greenwich-street, on the body of Richard Ratliff, aged 37, a native of England, a vendor of bank note detectors, and a person of rather unpropitious habits. Deceased, who boarded at Mr. Gray's, returned home at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, feeling fatigued, complained of weight or oppression on the chest, and retired to bed. About 11 o'clock he called for assistance, had acute pain and diarrhoea, was soon after unable to speak, and before the physician arrived, at 12 o'clock, he was dead. Dr. David Green executed a post mortem examination, and found the lungs much collapsed, the left lung congested, effusion in the cavity of the pleura and pericardium, the liver much enlarged and somewhat diseased, the gall bladder unusually distended, the mucous membrane of the stomach thickened, the vesicular system, and some subcutaneous inflammation. Verdict, died of dropsy in the chest.

Also, at the house of Robert Dunn, corner of First avenue and First street, on the body of an unknown male infant, found in a vacant lot, corner of 4th-street and 1st avenue, on the 19th inst. Dr. David Green executed a post mortem examination, and the jury found that the deceased died from neglect or design on the part of some persons unknown to the jury, by leaving the infant uncared for, thereby causing the said child to bleed to death.

DAQUERRETYPE PORTRAITS.—Taken at the Rooms corner of Broadway and John-street. The operation of this truly astonishing process is successfully performed at the above rooms, in a few seconds out of sunshine. Specimens to be seen at the rooms.

STRANGERS, if they take our advice, will visit the Rotunda in Prince street, this evening, where they will see two of the most splendid Panoramic Views ever spread before the public—Rome and the Falls of Niagara—and hear the explanatory Lecture, which is gratuitously given. The Panoramas, we are told, are soon to be removed from the city.

READING AND DAY SCHOOLS.—We are gratified at learning that oil painting is getting very much into vogue in these establishments. We have been much pleased with some specimens of Landscape Painting executed by the pupils of Mrs. and Miss Holton, No. 11 Amity street, under the instructions of Mr. T. W. WHITLEY.

There is nothing so improving to the person as a well made and fashionable coat, to obtain which, (generally speaking) gentlemen are charged an enormous price. To those who do not wish to pay for others' delinquencies, and still like a first rate article, we say go to PHILLIPS, Tailor, 145 Broadway; he makes a superb coat, of the best West of England wool dyed cloth, for \$24, equal in all respects to those charged \$30 for. See what an immense saving ready money will effect.

Scheuchudy.—Mr. W. M. E. RUSSELL is no longer an Agent of the New World in this city. The citizens will be supplied by a new-boy from this office until a permanent arrangement is made.

Steam Power.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Repository of the American Institute till Tuesday, 7th September, for supplying the power required for driving the Machinery to be exhibited during the Fair to be held at Nihil's Garden in October next. The Institute has on the premises the steam boiler, shafts and pulleys. For further particulars apply at the Repository of the American Institute. (2) and 1w T. B. WAKEMAN, Superintending Agent.

Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragon.—The whole of the popular story of Military Life can be had at the office of the NEW WORLD, published in quarto numbers. All persons paying a year's subscription will receive the First Volume and subsequent parts gratis. Back numbers from the commencement of the enlarged Volume, beginning 1st of July, can be obtained. Subscriptions price \$3 a year. Office 30 Ann-st.

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

Chapman's Metallic Bone and Razor Strip is much commended by the inventor, and from a trial of its virtues we admit that he has some reason to "crow" over it. Manufactured by William-street.

Take time by the Forelock.—Those afflicted with colds this fluctuating weather would do well to apply immediately Passie's celebrated Horehound Candy. Try it!

Cheap Literature.—The Universal Yankee Nation of this week is a great and magnificent number. It contains a beautiful engraving, six by eight inches square, illustrating Natural History. The Green Giantist or the Treasure of the Green Giant is a splendid story from the pen of the Mary Rogers artist, together with a portrait of Morse, of Staten Island celebrity. Poetry, News, Scraps, and all the variety of the Fun, Fanciful and Folly of the week bound down. J. A. TUTTLE, Agent, 31 Ann-st. Single Copies 5c cents; neatly done up in wrappers.

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. STURGEON presented a petition of the citizens of Pittsburg, for an exemption from duty of articles which enter into the manufacture of glass. Laid on the table.

Mr. CALHOUN presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Petersburg, Va., against a Protective Tariff and a National Bank, and approving the Veto of the President; also against Distribution, and expressing the hope of the veto of the bill for this purpose, if passed. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to take up the resolution offered by him some days since for an adjournment of Congress on the 30th inst. The motion was negatived: Yeas 19; Nays 24.

The Select Committee appointed yesterday by the President of the Senate, to whom the Fiscal Corporation bill is to be referred, consists of the following Senators: Messrs. BERRIEN, EVANS, ARCHER, MOREHEAD and HUNTINGTON.

Mr. KING expressed his surprise in seeing this morning that not one of his party had been placed on that Committee. Such a case never before happened since he had been in Congress, except one. It was customary to appoint a majority of the Committee of friends of the measure, but always to have a portion of the other party also members. He therefore moved to add two members to this Committee to be selected from the minority.

The President stated the facts of the case, and the reasons on which he had acted. One of those appointed had voted against the Bank bill. When the present bill was brought into the Senate, a proposition was made to postpone it indefinitely, and was sustained by 21. This he considered as evidence of deadly hostility to the measure, and none of those had been appointed on the Committee. He had acted according to a rule of Jefferson's Manual, which was that those opposed to particular features of a measure might be appointed on the Committee to consider it, but none who were entirely opposed.

Mr. BENTON complained of the composition of the Committee; they were all members at the same party, all friends of the measure, and the five junior members of the Senate. He then at some length related various anecdotes connected with this "corporosity,"—as the name would be, abbreviated, and considered it merely a renewal of Mr. Bidwell's Bank.

After some further conversation, Mr. KING withdrew his motion.

The Distribution and Pre-emption bill was taken up and debated during the day by Messrs. WOODBURY, SEYLER, WRIGHT, TAPPAN and WALKER in opposition, and by Messrs. ARCHER and WOODBRIDGE in its support. Mr. CUTBERT expressed a desire to speak, and for this purpose, with the understanding that the question be taken on the bill to-morrow, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the bill making appropriation for the relief of the Post-Office Department, was debated during the day, and besides the merits of the question, much miscellaneous and political matter was introduced. Messrs. STEENROD, LITTLEFIELD, HOPKINS, and GORDON opposed, and Messrs. BRIGGS and ARNOLD advocated the bill.

Mr. A. referred to, and condemned the Veto of the President, accusing him of treachery to his party, and alliance with the Loco-Focos. There could not be found better stuff for a Loco-Foco, "than the base, miserable wretch" at the other end of the Avenue. He was then called to order by various members, and the Chairman decided it out of order to use so disrespectful terms in relation to the Chief Magistrate. Mr. A. said he had not spoken of the Chief Magistrate, but of a wretch; if Mr. Tyler's friends insisted on its application to him, they could thus construe it. Mr. A. appealed from the decision of the Chair, that he was out of order; he however withdrew it.

Mr. INGERSOLL renewed the appeal insisting that the President had no more privileges on this floor than any other citizen. He withdrew his appeal, and Mr. A. concluded, in the same strain, his remarks.

Mr. STANLEY severely criticised the speech of Mr. Arnold, expressing his confidence in the President, in the harmony of the Cabinet and Whig party.

Mr. BORTS referred to his letter published in the Madisonian a few days since. He contended that the Whig party was not responsible for that, but he alone, and he new reported that the conduct of the President towards the Whig party was the basest and vilest treachery, and he would show that when the Veto to this 'Corporation' bill came—and it would come.

Mr. PROFFIT replied to Mr. STANLEY, and complained that he had been abused by the Whig papers; particularly the New-York papers; he should not retreat from his ground, but gloried to be found in the Tyler ranks.

Mr. DAWSON of Ga. in his admirable manner, here interposed to 'throw oil on the waters of strife.' He would not denounce those who might differ with him in opinion, or exclude them from the party. He was a party man, but would not be tied hand and foot, and did not wish others to be. He hoped his friends would continue the same spirit of forbearance in minor points that had pervaded their ranks in their glorious and successful struggle, by which they had gained that honor, and still 'preserve union with difference.' Mr. D. is a straight-forward business and worthy man, and woe his example imitated by other Whigs, instead of stopping to 'fall out by the way,' they would, by concert of action, unite in conformity with the call of the people, in perfecting the business of the Session, and bringing it soon to a close.

Mr. MARSHALL spoke at some length on the Veto, the President's course, &c., and expressing a belief that this 'Corporation' bill would not be vetoed.

Mr. WISE replied, taking opposite grounds to Mr. M., and treating of various matters of excitement, &c. foreign to the bill under consideration. The House then adj. ARGUS.

AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.—By a communication dated the 6th inst., received at the Department of War, from Col. WORTH, commanding the army in Florida, it appears that the number of Indian captives continues to increase.

On the 3th of last month, Sergeant Nash, of the 9th Infantry, captured the remainder of Coosa Coconoches's band, five in number. From these the position of twenty-five of Hilleck's band was ascertained, of which Capt. Gwynne succeeded, without bloodshed, in securing the chief and two warriors. The rest had abandoned their camp before Capt. G. succeeded in penetrating to their hiding-place. Their crops, the most fruitful yet discovered, and covering thirty acres, were destroyed. This capture will probably serve to operate upon their chief, Hilleck, and other bands in the same neighborhood.

The chief of the Seminole Indians, who, with the Mickaskees, are in the southern part of the Peninsula, had promised to meet Col. W. at a place appointed, next month. Two hundred and one Indians, in all, are now in at Tampa, and there is every prospect of a speedy pacification of the country west of that place. The effect of this would be to facilitate the operations south. Very considerable reduction has been made in the expenditures, and every thing promises well.

THE ARKANSAS MURDERERS.—The Vicksburg Sentinel confirms the melancholy statement with regard to the recent wholesale murders by some of the citizens of Arkansas and Mississippi. All of the supposed offenders who were captured were either shot or drowned—the number is stated by the Sentinel to be between 20 and 30!

Five or six cases of Yellow Fever are reported in New Orleans.

THE LAST OF TEN THOUSAND!

TWO ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

The grass and selfish misstatements published by Francis A. Palmer, would not be hooded by the subscriber were it not that many who may read the same are wholly ignorant of Palmer's avowed intentions. Induced the fare in my stages, being assured that the public and myself would be benefited by the same. The public have rewarded me for it; hence the "grail and wormwood" of a disappointed extortionist and coquette. He speaks of "published slanders" and "assaults like stab!" As these charges are mere clap-trap phrases designed to create a sympathy, without assigning any reason for them, I deem it incompatible with prudence and my own standing to further notice the same.

GEORGE W. ROMAN.

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